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One Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for  
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Of every description, executed with neatness and  
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Handsome printed, kept constantly on hand, and  
for sale low.  
Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,  
are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
**Cheaper Still.**  
BEING desirous to close all my business in  
Fayette during the present year, I have de-  
termined to commence now, selling my present  
stock of goods for cash, at greatly reduced prices  
and many articles for cost. My goods having  
been purchased in the east, for cash, by a gen-  
tleman well acquainted with the business, warrants  
me in saying, that they are desirable in quality,  
style and price, and am determined to do what I  
say, and am ready to demonstrate it to all who  
will give me a call, advising those wishing cheap  
goods to give me a call at least, before purchasing  
else where. This stock consists of staple dry  
goods, wool, and ble. domestics, bed tickings, drill-  
ings, tweeds, broadcloths, cassimeres, casimere,  
prints all styles, gingham, lawns, silks satins,  
bonnets, ribbons, fur and palm leaf hats, cotton  
and silk handkerchiefs, hardware and cutlery, cas-  
tings, queensware, sugar, coffee, nails, glass, dy-  
stuffs, spice, &c., &c.  
JAS. B. O'TOOLE.  
Fayette, May 27, 1848.

**Law Notice.**  
JOHN B. CLARK AND ANDREW J. HERN-  
DON, will continue to practice law in part-  
nership, in all the Courts of Howard County, ex-  
cept the County Court.  
All business entrusted to them will receive their  
undivided attention.  
John B. Clark will continue to attend the several  
Courts as heretofore.  
Office on the public square, Fayette.  
A. J. Herndon can at all times be found at the  
County Clerk's Office.  
Fayette, October 23d, 1847. 33-6m.

**JNO. W. HENRY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**FAYETTE, MO.**  
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him  
in the Courts of Howard, and the coun-  
ties adjoining. He may be found at the Receiv-  
er's office, when not absent on professional busi-  
ness. (Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35-6m.)

**Joseph D. Smith,**  
**SURGEON, PHYSICIAN, &c.**  
HAVING located 5 miles East of Fayette, on  
the road leading to Petersburg, respectfully  
offers his services to the citizens of Howard.  
He may always be found at the residence of  
Dr. Samuel Crews, except when professionally ab-  
sent. March 15, '48. 2-6m.

**Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,**  
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues  
to offer his **MEDICAL SERVICES** to the  
citizens of Howard County.  
Office on the South East side of the public  
square, where he can usually be found in the day;  
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.  
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

**L. D. Brewer,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WILL attend to any business entrusted to  
him—in the Second Judicial District.  
**REFERENCES.**  
BROWNING & BUSHELL, Quincy, Illinois.  
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.  
COL. J. DAVIS,  
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.  
COL. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotoc, Miss.  
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.  
Office—McCAMPBELL'S Buildings, Huntsville,  
Mo. (Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40-1y)

**R. E. TERRY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**FAYETTE, MO.**  
WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all  
business entrusted to his care, in the  
Courts of Howard, Boone, Cooper, Saline, Char-  
lottesville, Randolph and Boone counties.  
Office west side of the public square.  
Fayette, October 2d, 1847. 30-1f

**James W. Harris,**  
**Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and**  
**Produce Dealer,**  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.  
LIBERAL Cash advances made on all ship-  
ments of Produce, &c. for the Southern and  
Eastern markets.  
Glasgow, January 22, 1848.—46 6m.

**Medical Card.**  
**DOCTRS. J. C. PARRISH AND A. PATISON,**  
**Botanic Physicians,**  
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continue  
to offer their **MEDICAL SERVICES** to the citi-  
zens of Howard county.  
Dr. A. Patison will continue his office at his  
residence, one quarter of a mile east of Mr. Wil-  
loughby Williams.  
Dr. J. C. Parrish may be found at his residence,  
formerly occupied by James Owens, one quarter  
of a mile east of Salt Creek Meeting house.  
(N. B. J. C. Parrish will practice Dental  
Surgery.  
March 4th, 1848. 52-1f

**Ploughing.**  
Collars, Harnesses, Back Bands, Blind Bridles,  
Traces, and the real Jettit Ploughs. Call at Car-  
roll's, where everything can be had, cheap.  
Glasgow, Mo.

**EMANUEL DERON,**  
**Wholesale and Retail**  
**Druggist and Apothecary,**  
No. 48 N. Main Street,  
AND  
Corner of Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue,  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,  
Window Glass, Glassware, Soaps,  
PERFUMERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES.  
Cheap for Cash.  
St. Louis, October 10th, 1847. 33-1y

**Fresh Groceries.**  
We are receiving a very large and general  
stock of **GROCERIES** and **LIQUORS**, to  
which we invite the attention of purchasers.  
HUGHES, BIRCH & WARD.  
apri

# BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 9.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.

No. 15.

## THE BROKEN HEARTED.

The fragrant flowers again may bloom—  
The spring birds charm the year,  
And nature wear her choicest robes,  
Still to my memory dear!

But, oh! no more this heart can feel,  
The raptures of delight  
That shone upon my joyous soul,  
That now is veiled in night.

Despair's barbed arrows in my heart,  
And rankles in my breast—  
Of all the light of former days,  
My spirit is bereft.

For he who fondly pledged to me  
His heart's warm constancy,  
Has proved, as men too often prove,  
False to his heart, and me

Oh, God! that he may never know,  
The anguish that I feel:  
A contrite, but a broken heart,  
That taught but death can heal.

I welcome death, my dearest friend,  
To end this scene of woe,  
For naught but misery now remains,  
For this poor heart below!

The past is gone—the present dark,  
The future hid from view:  
But all I wish is, that I may  
Soon bid this world adieu!

From the Washington Union.

## BATTLE OF SANTA CRUZ DE ROSALES.

We are indebted to the War Department  
for the following full and very interesting  
report of the military operations prior to  
and during the siege and capture of Santa  
Cruz de Rosales, in New Mexico. It is  
praise enough to state that these transac-  
tions of a peace with the gallantry and the  
glory which have marked all the opera-  
tions of the brilliant war. They redound,  
like all the rest, to the honor of the com-  
manding general, officers, and men of the  
army of New Mexico, and to the glory of  
our country.

**HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE WEST,**  
Chihuahua, March 31, 1848.  
**GENERAL:** I have the honor to submit a  
report of my operations from the period of  
adopting the intentions expressed in my  
communication on to the war department,  
dated 6th February 1848, to the present in-  
stant.

After making such arrangements, both  
military and civil, as I deemed essential for  
the security and tranquility of New Mexi-  
co, I took up the line of march on the 8th  
of February, with one company Missouri  
Horse, for El Paso; where I had previously  
ordered a concentration of the following  
troops to operate against the State of Chi-  
huahua, viz: three companies United States  
dragoons, commanded by Maj. B. L. Beale  
—one of which was acting as light artil-  
lery, under the command of Lieut. Love;  
six companies Missouri horse, under the  
command of Colonel Ralls, five companies  
Missouri infantry, under the command of  
Lieutenant Col. Easton; and Major Wal-  
ker's battalion of Santa Fe horse, 3 compa-  
nies of horse and one of light artillery.

On the 23d I arrived at El Paso, direct  
from Santa Fe 340 miles, where measures,  
was at once adopted for the intended opera-  
tions; the peculiar characteristics and gen-  
eral features of the country embracing the  
Privations which must necessarily be en-  
dured on the road thus travelled, have been  
I believe, already submitted to the depart-  
ment in former reports.

The additional information at El Paso  
confirming the many reports respecting the  
hostile intentions of the enemy, supported  
by positive evidence as to extended prepa-  
rations in the fabrication of cannon and mu-  
nitions of war, together with contributions  
of small arms from the adjoining States, in-  
duced me to change my original plan of  
operations; and adopt forced marches with  
my best mounted troops, for the purpose of  
striking a blow before the enemy could con-  
ceive my design. With this determination,  
I despatched Major Walker with three compa-  
nies of his battalion on the night of the  
24th, to occupy the small town of Carrizal,  
distant from El Paso 90 miles, and so situ-  
ated as to command all the passes leading  
to Chihuahua. This command had orders  
to reconnoitre the country; cut off all com-  
munication, by establishing strong pickets;  
and make every effort to obtain information  
respecting the designs and movements of  
the enemy.

On the 1st of March, after having been  
delayed by the non-arrival of my supply  
trains, conducted as they were compelled to  
be by inexperienced officers, I resumed  
my march with four companies of Ralls'  
and two of Beall's command, supplied with  
eight days' subsistence, leaving orders for  
Love's artillery, the remainder of Ralls'  
command, under Lieut. Col. Lane, and East-  
on's infantry, with the exception of one  
company, which I designed as additional  
protection to the train, yet in the rear, to  
march on the 2d. Major Walker, at Car-  
rizal, received no additional information,  
but succeeded in effectually stopping all  
communication with the enemy.

Thus far my march was successful, and  
continued on until the night of the 6th.—  
When within sixty miles of Chihuahua, a  
small party of my advance unexpectedly  
came upon one of the enemy's pickets,  
which unfortunately succeeded in escaping.  
Aware now that my approach would be  
known on the following morning, I pushed  
forward my command until I arrived with-

in six miles of the Sacramento, at a point  
termed Laguna, where I was met by a flag  
of truce from the general commanding the  
Mexican forces, protesting against the ad-  
vance of my troops upon Chihuahua,  
upon the ground that instructions had been  
received from the Mexican government  
suspending hostilities, as a treaty of peace  
had been concluded and signed by commis-  
sioners on behalf of both governments.—  
The evidence adduced on behalf of this  
assertion I did not then deem sufficiently  
satisfactory, and could not, therefore, com-  
ply with the proposition. Convinced of  
the uselessness of further conference, I was  
solicited to send in advance of my com-  
mand two of my officers, to arrange the  
preliminaries of a capitulation. To this  
request I yielded, and immediately dis-  
patched Capt. McKissick, of the quarter-  
master's department, and Lieut. Prince, my  
assistant adjutant general, who were fully  
made acquainted with my views. Fearful  
that dissimulation was the object of this in-  
terview, I determined to move my com-  
mand upon Chihuahua that night, and ac-  
cordingly proceeded with rapidity, when,  
in about an hour after the departure of my  
officers, I was met by some American citi-  
zens of Chihuahua, who informed me of  
the retreat, the morning previous, of the  
Mexican army, with their munitions of  
war. Anticipating events of this nature, I  
had, on the previous day, detached Beall's  
dragoon's so that by a forced march over  
the mountains during the night, he would  
be able to intercept the Durango road, and  
possibly encounter the enemy in his rapid  
and confused flight. For his operations, I  
respectfully refer to the report herewith  
submitted. At 9 o'clock at night my  
troops had possession of the city. On the  
following morning, (the 8th) with portions  
of Ralls', Beall's, and Walker's commands,  
(the majority mounted), and numbering  
about 250 men, I pursued the enemy to the  
town of Santa Cruz de Rosales, where he  
had already strongly fortified himself—a  
distance of 60 miles from Chihuahua—  
where I arrived at sunrise the morning of  
the 9th. After a careful reconnaissance of  
the place, I determined to carry the town  
by storm, notwithstanding the immense su-  
periority of the enemy in numbers, im-  
plements and munitions of war. Dismount-  
ing Ralls' (with the exception of McNair's  
company) and Walker's commands to op-  
erate as infantry, and posting Beall's dra-  
goons, now augmented by one company of  
Ralls' regiment, to act either as a reserve  
or to intercept the flight of the enemy in  
the event of success, I determined the at-  
tack on the west side of the town with  
Ralls' command, and on the southern angle  
of the same with Walker's command. These  
arrangements perfected I despatched Lieut.  
Prince, with a flag of truce, demanding an  
unconditional surrender of the town and  
public property. An interview upon this  
summons was requested by General Trias,  
which I readily granted for the reason ad-  
duced—viz: an official notice from the Mex-  
ican government of a treaty of peace have-  
ing been signed by commissioners, on be-  
half of both governments, had been received,  
and the solemn assurance by General  
Trias that he himself had no doubt as to the  
existence of the treaty; moreover; that he  
felt assured that confirmation of the same  
from his government would reach him by a  
courier (express) expected in three days.  
This declaration was supported by the hon-  
or of the Mexican general, and, under the  
circumstances, was regarded important. I  
therefore made the proposition contained  
in the subsequent correspondence, which I  
have the honor to submit herewith. That  
success must inevitably follow any course  
I might decree, I had not the slightest doubt.  
I was expecting reinforcements of my artil-  
lery and horse, and was willing, if human  
life could be saved, to withdraw for a few  
days my forces, though, at the same time,  
I considered it my duty to besiege the town,  
as I maintained the right to dictate such  
terms as I deemed consistent with Ameri-  
can honor.

It will thus be seen; that a small Ameri-  
can force not exceeding 300 men in the ag-  
gregate, besieged with success a strongly  
fortified town, containing over 900 troops  
of the enemy. Without tents, a scarcity  
of provisions, and suffering from the effects  
of forced marches beyond a parallel, my  
troops cheerfully performed the onerous du-  
ties of the siege, day and night and are en-  
titled to the highest consideration of their  
government.

From the 9th instant to the morning of  
the 16th, nothing of importance transpired  
for the subject of my report, save the cor-  
respondence before alluded to, and the arri-  
val of small detachments of the several com-  
mands, together with two 12-pounder  
howitzers, of Major Walker's battalion, un-  
der the command of Capt. Hassendenbell  
whom I left at Chihuahua on the morning  
of the 8th.

Expecting daily a sally from the enemy,  
my troops were constantly in the saddle;  
ever vigilant and cautious, each appeared  
to possess the individual interest, which  
belongs more properly to the commander.—  
That the enemy exhibited supineness—that  
his every effort became paralyzed by the  
vigilance of my troops, is sufficiently mani-  
fested by his total inaction, numbering near  
four times my own. With a battery of 8  
pieces of artillery, (several heavier than  
any of my guns) and 9 wall pieces, no at-  
tempt was made, designs executed, or pick-  
ets forced, to remedy the evils, which were  
the subject of complaint in his official cor-  
respondence.

About daylight on the morning of the 16,  
my expected reinforcements arrived; they  
consisted of part of three companies of

Missouri horse, under the command of Lt.  
Col. Lane, and Love's battery.

The reports of these officers, which I  
have the honor to submit, evince a zeal sel-  
dom displayed, a rapidity of movement yet  
to be surpassed, as an iron energy of will  
which recognizes no limit, and conveyed  
to the department a record of their own  
merits.

Convinced now of the necessity of ter-  
minating a siege peculiarly burdensome to  
my troops, I determined at once upon an  
act. From my several reconnoissances, I  
felt sure the enemy believed my main force  
would be directed against that portion of  
the town fronting my camp, as new batter-  
ies had been established, and unusual degree  
of activity became apparent throughout the  
siege in that quarter. At 7 o'clock a. m.,  
I broke up my camp, and with my entire  
force, excepting Beall's dragoons, augmen-  
ted by Capt. McNair's company Missouri  
horse who left to cut off a retreat on the  
Durango road, I proceeded around the  
southern point of the town, where I placed  
in position Walker's battalion, protected  
from the enemy's artillery by walls and  
houses for the meditated assault. Continu-  
ing to the western side of the town, I then  
detached Lt. Col. Lane, with two compa-  
nies of the Missouri Regiment, to support  
Love's battery, which I ordered to take po-  
sition within 500 yards of the town, on the  
road leading to Chihuahua, and command-  
ing the principle plaza and church, around  
and in which the enemy were strongly po-  
sitioned; reserving Ralls' four companies as  
our center, and so disposed as to afford timely  
support to the artillery under Love and  
Hassendenbell.

My final disposition made, Hassenden-  
bell's two 12 pounders having been put in  
battery on the west side of the town, sup-  
ported by Ralls' command, I, 10 1-2 A. M.,  
ordered my batteries to open, which, for  
nearly an hour, maintained a spirited and  
destructive fire, clearing the houses and  
church of the enemy; which latter from its  
flanking position and strength of construction,  
became the stronghold of the enemy.

The fire of the enemy during this time,  
from all his heavy guns and wall pieces  
was incessant, but from their position, with-  
out effect. Observing that a large gun of  
the enemy, which I afterwards learned to  
be a 9 pounder, had been brought to bear  
upon Hassendenbell's battery, and evidently  
with a view to silence it, Lieut. Dyer, of the  
ordnance, belonging to my staff, but who  
volunteered for duty with Love's battery,  
was ordered to reinforce Hassendenbell  
with a 24 pound howitzer and a 6 pounder  
gun. This movement having been perform-  
ed by the enemy, his battery was reinforc-  
ed, and an incessant fire of canister, grape  
and round shot was opened upon our bat-  
tery but without doing material injury.—  
Lieut. Dyer was soon in position, where he  
continued a direct fire upon this battery,  
placed in embrasure in one of the principle  
streets leading to the main plaza, as well  
as the church and a large building upon both  
of which were stationed a strong force.—  
For upwards of an hour this battery was  
served with great effect, clearing the houses  
and church; during which time it was ex-  
posed to the fire of the enemy's batteries,  
which, throughout maintained a most rapid  
fire.

I now ordered Lieut. Love, with a 24  
pounder howitzer and a 5 pounder gun (the  
remainder of his battery having been dis-  
abled in firing) to advance upon the posi-  
tion occupied by Lieut. Dyer, determined,  
if possible, to silence the enemy's 9 pounder,  
which contributed by the efficient manner  
in which it was served, greatly to our an-  
noyance. Immediately after I received in-  
formation that my rear was threatened by  
a large cavalry force of the enemy, sup-  
posed to be about 900 strong, and intended  
as a reinforcement for the enemy within the  
town. I immediately withdrew my artil-  
lery to a commanding position about three  
quarters of a mile from the town, and in  
the direction of the Chihuahua road; order-  
ing at the same time, the remainder of my  
command to the same point, for the pur-  
pose of attacking this supposed reinforce-  
ment. This movement was evidently re-  
garded by the enemy as a prelude to our  
defeat. Loud cheers arose from the town,  
the houses were again covered by the sol-  
diery; a flag was immediately run up from  
an angle of the church, and the fire of the  
enemy's heavy guns became unusually  
brisk. I soon discovered the report of a  
large reinforcement of the enemy in my  
rear to be incorrect, and that only a small  
body of cavalry had threatened it, which I  
soon dispersed with the command under Lt.  
Col. Lane.

I now determined to storm the town,  
agreeable to the dispositions made at the  
commencement of the attack, and therefore  
gave orders for Ralls' Lane and Walker to  
resume their former positions dismount their  
men and charge the town, at the points as-  
signed them, so soon as my batteries should  
re-open.

Lieut. Love was ordered to take up his  
former position. About 3 p. m. the action  
was resumed, and the fire of our battery  
returned with unusual briskness. Lieuten-  
ant Love's battery at this time consisted of  
one 24 pounder howitzer, one 6 pounder,  
and one 5 pounder. For a more detailed  
report of this battery, and the efficient aid  
contributed by the officers who kindly as-  
sisted at it, I respectfully refer to Lt. Love's  
report, which I take pleasure in endorsing,  
from my personal observation upon that  
day.

For particulars of the several storming  
parties, I must also refer to the reports of  
their respective chiefs, which I desire to be  
identified as a portion of my own. The  
charge of Ralls was commenced under my

own eye, and in a manner which foreboded  
success. So soon as time would permit, I  
witnessed the persevering efforts of Major  
Walker's command, and felt confident of  
the result.

I would also refer to Major Beall's re-  
port for the duty assigned the squadron  
of dragoons, under the command of Capt.  
Grier. In affording protection to my bat-  
tery on the 16th, in the judgment and ac-  
tivity displayed to intercept any attempt  
by flight of the enemy; and in the discharge  
of the highly important duties of the siege,  
I discovered talent and ability.

I feel confident that I cannot add to the  
known reputation of this command: for  
the second time it has shared with me the  
honors of victory. Although the first was  
at the sacrifice of its gallant and accom-  
plished leader, (the lamented Burgwin,) yet  
I cannot refrain from according that trib-  
ute of praise which is due the distinguished  
services they have performed since form-  
ing a portion of my command.

Shortly after sun down, the enemy sur-  
rendered. Gen. Trias and forty-two (42)  
of his principle officers were made prison-  
ers of war; and eleven pieces of artillery,  
nine wall pieces, besides 577 stand of arms;  
fell into our hands. Our loss in this action  
was one Lieutenant, two corporals, and  
one private killed; and nineteen privates  
wounded. The loss of the enemy—from  
the evidence of commanding officers here-  
with submitted—two officers, and 236 non-  
commissioned officers and privates; the  
number wounded cannot correctly be as-  
certained.

In submitting to the consideration of the  
government the operations which have  
been performed by my troops, I feel an-  
xious to exhibit that high degree of praise,  
their conduct on this occasion so justly mer-  
its. The exceedingly onerous duties of  
forced marches, over a sterile and desert  
country of nearly 320 miles, without tents  
or transportation trains, with merely a few  
days' rations of subsistence, have been win-  
gling, indeed cheerfully, endured by my  
gallant column. I feel a sense of pride in  
recording the distinguished bravery of all—  
regulars and volunteers; believing that  
feeling will be reciprocated by the War  
Department, and cherished by the Ameri-  
can people.

The distinguished conduct of Lieut. Love  
—in the highly efficient manner in which  
his batteries were served; in the rapidity  
of movement which characterized his con-  
duct when ordered to re-inforce me, trav-  
elling night and day, going into battery  
four hours after his arrival, and his unceas-  
ing efforts during the entire day in work-  
ing his battery—deserves especial notice;  
and I cannot refrain from expressing the  
strongest recommendation for that hono-  
rable gratitude from his country which the  
brave soldier acquires by his exploits.

To Col. Ralls, to Lieut. Col. Lane, to  
Maj. Walker, and their brave officers and  
men, I must accord the highest honors; un-  
flinching in the performance, they each and  
all vied, where duty called them, for the  
crowning result of success. Ralls on the  
west charged with animation and enthu-  
siasm; Walker on the southwest, stormed  
with daring and bold determination; Lane  
on the northwest, with a small command,  
forced the enemy's barriers, gained the  
main plaza, but overwhelmed by numbers,  
prudently withdrew, in company with his  
small command. In this charge, the brave  
but lamented Lieut. G. O. Hepburn, Mis-  
souri mounted horse, fell, leading his men  
gloriously, cheering them to the last. His  
country has lost a valuable officer; his re-  
latives and friends must look to his deeds,  
worthy of record upon the pages of history,  
to console them for his loss.

From the officers of my personal staff,  
I have received the most important serv-  
ices and encouraging aid. Capt. McKis-  
sick, assistant quartermaster, Capt. Garri-  
son, assistant commissary of subsistence,  
Maj. Spalding, pay department, and Lieut.  
Prince, A. D. C. and A. A. General, serv-  
ing during the contest near my person,  
conveying my orders with promptness  
wherever necessity demanded.

Capt. McKissick, suffering severely from  
sickness resumed his position in the field,  
rendering valuable services throughout the  
action.

To the medical staff, conducted by As-  
sistant Surgeon, R. T. Simpson, U. S. A.,  
I have to express my acknowledgments.  
The attention and ability displayed by As-  
sistant Surgeon Simpson, to our wounded  
upon the field, as well as to those of the en-  
emy after the action, has won for him the  
admiration and esteem from both armies.

I also mention with pleasure, the serv-  
ices of Capt. Haley, Missouri horse, acting  
brigade inspector of my command, who  
voluntarily led his company at the storm-  
ing of the town, under the immediate com-  
mand of Col. Ralls.

I also take great pleasure in recording  
the services of Messrs. James L. Collins,  
E. W. Pomeroy and W. C. Skinner, Ameri-  
can citizens, residents of Chihuahua, who  
volunteered their services as aids-de-camp  
upon that day.

Of these gentlemen I must make partic-  
ular mention. The valuable information  
received from the former upon my arrival  
at El Paso, as respects the condition of the  
enemy, a knowledge of the country and its  
language, together with his unremitting ef-  
forts to second my views in all that per-  
tains to these occurrences, and the person-  
al exertions of the two latter, in assisting  
me to remount my command at this place,  
with their services on the 16th, entitle them  
to my warmest thanks.

I respectfully transmit herewith a spe-  
cial field return of the forces engaged in  
the action of the 16th: a report of the  
killed and wounded; a list of officers pa-

roled; a list of stores captured; a muster  
roll of the enemy's forces, as furnished by  
Gen. Trias; and two topographical sketch-  
es of the town, showing the position of my  
several commands; prepared respectively  
by Capt. Hassendenbell, of Maj. Walker's  
battalion, and Assistant Surgeon Horace  
R. Wirtz, U. S. A.

I think it proper to state here, that every  
exertion was made by Lieut. Col. Easton,  
commanding battalion of infantry, Lieut.  
Webber, commanding two sections of Capt.  
Hassendenbell's artillery, and those officers  
who were necessarily absent with the  
trains, including Maj. Bodine, pay depart-  
ment, in charge of the public funds, to  
share the honor of the attack.

I would also inform the department that  
Gen. Manuel Armijo, late Governor of N.  
Mexico, surrendered himself to me as a  
prisoner of war on the 21st inst. and is  
now on his parole of honor; a copy of  
which, together with that of Gen. Trias,  
I have the honor herewith to submit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedi-  
ent servant,

**STERLING PRICE.**

Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g.  
To Brig. Gen. R. Jones,  
Adj. Gen. U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

## BARNBURNERS—WHO THEY ARE, AND WHAT THEY WILL DO.

The term *Barnburners* is known only as  
significant of a faction in the democratic  
party; but hundreds ask what does it mean  
—how did it originate?

The origin of the term *Barnburner* was,  
we believe this. In the State of New York,  
it is well known that politics were for  
many years arranged, and directed by a  
class of men called the *Albany Regency*. They  
held the State offices, and parcelled them  
out, as their own domain. Of course, this  
in time begot jealousy and opposition. The  
young and new members of the party could  
see neither justice nor propriety in this  
sort of political aristocracy and many of the  
old ones, who had fought long unrewarded,  
took sides with them. This manifested  
itself in the Legislature. A radical faction  
was formed, and the great point of dispute  
was—as it has always been—the offices.—  
"Ah," said the radicals, "what right have  
these old fellows—these *hunkers*—to be for-  
ever sucking at the public crib, while not a  
treat remains for us?" It is a sore grievance  
and a trying time. What could be done?  
Nothing seemed possible. The *hunkers* held on  
with the grip like a vice. They acted most  
emphatically on the doctrine that "a bird in  
the hand is worth two in the bush." At length  
seeing there was no chance without force, a leader of  
the faction rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker: I see that the gentlemen  
who hold the Regency Power have taken  
their course, and are not to be moved by  
persuasion or ejectment. They are no  
sooner driven out at one corner than they  
come in at the other. Sir, I see no way to  
get them out, but to serve them, as some  
fellow did the rats. He was troubled ex-  
cessively by the rats in his barn. He tried  
all sorts of ways to get them out. He set  
traps for them. He got a terrier dog. He set  
in a weazel, and he put poison in their way.  
But all in vain. No sooner did they go out  
at one side than they came in at the other.  
The traps they would not enter, and the  
poison they would not eat. He resolved  
what he would do. He set fire to the barn  
and burnt barn rats and all!" This is what  
we will do. Sir. In the masterly language  
of the immortal Jefferson, Sir, "few die and  
none resign. We must try a more summa-  
ry method. We will burn the barn rats  
and all!"

The *Hunkers* understood the game, and  
resolved to anticipate a little. So, at the  
next election when the great chief of the  
*Barnburners*, Silas Wright, was nomina-  
ted, the *Hunkers* quickly gave him a stab  
under the fifth rib, and laid him low in po-  
litical death. "Vengeance," then said all  
the *Barnburners*. "Justice to Silas Wright  
now requires that we should immolate a  
Hetaconb of rats. The barn must be burnt!"  
And it was; nothing but its ruins remain,  
whilst multitudes of *Hunker* rats all nicely  
fattened; expired in the flower of political  
martyrdom.

So far is the history of the *Barnburners*.  
The present object of the *Barnburners*, is  
to rebuild the barn, with a view to its com-  
fortable occupation themselves. For this  
purpose they have called in a fat old gen-  
tleman called "Uncle Sam", who they pro-  
pose, shall liquidate the bills they draw.

An eminent Doctor of Divinity, residing  
not a hundred miles from New York, and  
famous for the originality of his phraseol-  
ogy, was asleep the other evening in his  
chamber, while his wife was mending a  
rent in one of his garments. He woke and  
asked the lady if she knew why she was  
like the devil. "I do not," was her answer.  
"Do you give it up?" "I do, certainly!"—  
"Because," said the Doctor, "while men  
sleep the enemy sowed tares!"

**THE JEWISH MOTHER.**—One of the nights  
when Mrs. Siddons first performed at Drury  
Lane, a Jew boy, in his eagerness to  
get the first row in the shilling gallery, fell  
over into the pit, and was dangerously hurt.  
The manager of the theatre ordered the  
lad to be conveyed to a lodging, where he  
was attended by their own physician; but,  
notwithstanding all their attention, he died  
and was decently buried, at the expense of  
the theatre. The mother came to the play-  
house to thank the managers, and they gave  
5 guineas, for which she returned a cour-  
tesy, but with some hesitation, added that  
they had forgotten to return her the shilling  
which Abraham had paid for coming in!

A lawyer on his death bed, willed all his  
property to the lunatic asylum, saying, as  
a reason for so doing, that he wished his  
property to return to the liberal class who  
patronized him.

Col. Benton, it is said, denounces the